

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

No. 1183

Washington, D. C.

May 1, 1948

## Schedule of N.C.A. Meetings at May Session of Board

(Editor's Note: Washington is scheduled to adopt Eastern Daylight Saving Time tomorrow, May 2. The following schedule is Daylight time.)

### Tuesday, May 11

10:00 a.m.—Buildings Committee—N.C.A. Headquarters  
2:00 p.m.—Convention Committee—N.C.A. Headquarters  
2:00 p.m.—Labeling Committee—N.C.A. Headquarters

### Wednesday, May 12

10:30 a.m.—Administrative Council—New Banquet Room, Shoreham Hotel  
2:00 p.m.—Association of State Secretaries—Green Room, Shoreham Hotel  
6:30 p.m.—Scientific Research Committee—N.C.A. Headquarters

### Thursday, May 13

10:30 a.m.—Board of Directors—West Ballroom, Shoreham Hotel  
12:30 p.m.—Luncheon meeting—Blue Room, Shoreham Hotel  
2:00 p.m.—Board of Directors, second session—West Ballroom, Shoreham Hotel

### Friday, May 14

10:00 a.m.—Board of Directors, third session—West Ballroom, Shoreham Hotel

The last three of a series of five publications on canner-grower relations have been completed by the Raw Products Bureau and are now ready for distribution to members upon request directed to the Bureau. The titles of these publications are: *Suggestions for a Canner-Grower Relations Program; An Advertising Plan to Encourage Better Grower Relations and Canner Cooperation with Agricultural Experiment Stations, Extension Service, and Farm Youth Programs.*

All canned fruits, fruit juices, jams and jellies (Schedule B Nos. 130100-135098) may be shipped to any destination including Europe without a validated OIT export license, beginning May 1, the Department of Commerce announced today. These "general license" privileges also were extended to fresh and frozen vegetables. (Schedule B Nos. 120700-122490)

## Association Building Program Given Substantial Assurance

Substantial realization of the Association's Building Program was given to a subcommittee of the Buildings Committee in New York this week when officials of the American and Continental Can Companies pledged a contribution to the Building Fund totaling \$325,000. With funds derived from the N.C.A. membership now at between \$550,000 and \$600,000 (including the \$300,000 from the N.C.A. funds voted by the Board of Directors in January) and with an estimated \$200,000 to be realized from probable sale of some of the present real estate holdings, the Building Fund goal of \$1,500,000.00 has been approximately two-thirds realized.

The original plans for financing the program provided that roughly two-thirds of the 1½-million dollar goal should come from N.C.A. membership, and the remaining one-third from suppliers and other groups allied to the (See *Association Building Program*, page 187)

## N.C.A. Urges Extension of Processing Exemptions

Extension of agricultural and fish processing exemptions to cover all cannery operations, restrictions on administrative rule-making authority, and elimination of overlapping provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act were recommended by Association counsel on April 29 at hearings by a Senate Labor Subcommittee on proposed amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

H. T. Austern, representing the N.C.A., testified in general opposition to S. 2062 and in support of S. 2386, which "retains the principle that in these activities where hours of work are beyond the employer's control there shall be no penalty overtime. It does so without the opportunity (See *Processing Exemptions*, page 194)

## Appointments Made to Association's 1948 Subcommittees

Membership of subcommittees to three of the Standing Committees of the Association has been announced. These are the Technical Advisory Committee to the Labeling Committee; the Technical Advisory Committee to the Raw Products Committee and the following groups from the Scientific Research Committee: Research Advisory Council, Washington Laboratory Advisory Committee, Western Branch Laboratory Advisory Committee, Eastern Technical Committee on Baby Foods, Processing Committee on Foods in Metal Containers and Processing Committee on Foods

in Glass Containers. These subcommittees were named by the chairman to carry out specific duties of their respective Standing Committees. The names of the personnel of the Standing and Special Committees of the Association, as appointed by President Cumming, were published in the INFORMATION LETTER for March 13.

Appointments to the eight subcommittees as made by the respective chairmen are as follows:

#### Technical Advisory Committee to Labeling Committee

- Ralph E. Sanborn, *Chairman*, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.  
 E. J. Draper, Treesweet Products Co., Santa Ana, Calif.  
 A. M. Erickson, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.  
 J. E. Hall, PictSweet Foods, Inc., Mt. Vernon, Wash.  
 John T. Knowles, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Blue Island, Ill.  
 Arthur L. Reiling, Birds Eye-Snyder Division of General Foods Corp., Hillsboro, Ore.  
 G. C. Scott, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.  
 R. H. Winters, The Larsen Company, Green Bay, Wis.

#### Technical Advisory Committee to Raw Products Committee

- D. R. Montgomery, *Chairman*, Fairmont Canning Co., Fairmont, Minn.  
 J. D. Barnard, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.  
 G. Y. Bonus, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Walworth, Wis.  
 R. W. Jones, R. W. Jones Canning Co., Arlington, Ind.  
 Frank Leonard, Stokely Foods, Inc., Astico, Wis.  
 Stran Summers, Chas. G. Summers Jr., Inc., New Freedom, Pa.  
 Fred T. Wright, Beaver Valley Canning Co., Grimes, Iowa  
 C. J. Blaska, Oconomowoc Canning Co., Oconomowoc, Wis.

#### Research Advisory Committee

- G. C. Scott, *Chairman*, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.  
 H. J. Barnes, Kaysville Canning Corp., Kaysville, Utah  
 John L. Baxter, H. C. Baxter & Bro., Brunswick, Me.  
 R. S. Bell, Kurer-Empson Co., Brighton, Colo.  
 F. C. Blanck, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 B. S. Clark, American Can Co., Maywood, Ill.  
 B. W. Clarke, Crosse & Blackwell Co., Baltimore, Md.  
 E. F. Cornell, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Honolulu, Hawaii

E. J. Draper, Treesweet Products Co., Santa Ana, Calif.

K. G. Dykstra, Birds Eye-Snyder Division of General Foods Corp., Albion, N. Y.

A. M. Erickson, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.

W. W. Giddings, Polk Packing Assn., Winter Haven, Fla.

J. E. Hall, PictSweet Foods, Inc., Mt. Vernon, Wash.

H. A. Hunter, Thomas & Co., Frederick, Md.

J. T. Knowles, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Blue Island, Ill.

G. C. Kolb, Stokely Foods, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

Sven Lassen, Van Camp Sea Food Co., Inc., Terminal Island, Calif.

A. L. Malone, Continental Can Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.

H. S. Marvin, Olympia Canning Co., Olympia, Wash.

J. E. McConkie, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.

B. E. Richmond, Richmond Chase Co., San Jose, Calif.

G. Robert Schermerhorn, American Home Foods, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.

R. S. Scull, Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Me.

F. L. Shannon, W. N. Clark Co., Rochester, N. Y.

P. W. Souder, Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.

J. V. Vosburgh, Beech-Nut Packing Co., Canajoharie, N. Y.

R. B. Wakefield, Gerber Products Co., Fremont, Mich.

R. H. Winters, The Larsen Co., Green Bay, Wis.

#### Washington Laboratory Advisory Committee

H. J. Humphrey, *Chairman*, Birds Eye-Snyder Division of General Foods Corp., New York, N. Y.

J. L. Baxter, H. C. Baxter & Bro., Brunswick, Me.

J. T. Knowles, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Blue Island, Ill.

G. C. Scott, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.

#### Western Branch Laboratory Advisory Committee

H. J. Barnes, Kaysville Canning Corp., Kaysville, Utah

E. J. Draper, Treesweet Products Co., Santa Ana, Calif.

Herbert E. Gray, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.

W. U. Hudson, Gerber Products Co., Oakland, Calif.

A. D. Radebaugh, Blue Mountain Canners, Inc., Dayton, Wash.

R. E. Sanborn, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.

D. W. Wood, Foster & Wood Canning Co., Lodi, Calif.

#### Eastern Technical Committee on Baby Foods

J. T. Knowles, *Chairman*, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.

W. A. Brittin, Beech-Nut Packing Co., Canajoharie, N. Y.

D. W. Leeper, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. R. Schermerhorn, American Home Foods, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.

P. W. Souder, Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.

R. B. Wakefield, Gerber Products Co., Fremont, Mich.

#### Processing Committee on Foods in Metal Containers

F. C. Baselt, American Can Co., New York, N. Y.

E. J. Cameron, National Canners Association, Washington, D. C.

J. R. Esty, National Canners Association, San Francisco, Calif.

W. E. Graham, Crown Can Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. M. Jackson, American Can Co., Chicago, Ill.

C. E. Lachele, American Can Co., San Francisco, Calif.

L. G. Petree, Continental Can Co., Oakland, Calif.

A. E. Stevenson, Continental Can Co., Chicago, Ill.

P. C. Wilbur, Food Machinery Corp., San Jose, Calif.

#### Processing Committee on Foods in Glass Containers

C. Olin Ball, Glass Manufacturers Institute, New York, N. Y.

F. H. Dellwo, Ball Brothers Co., Muncie, Ind.

W. B. Esselen, Jr., Glass Manufacturers Institute, New York, N. Y.

Alex Hart, Anchor-Hocking Glass Corp., Lancaster, Ohio

W. B. Heston, Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

J. M. Reed, National Canners Association, Washington, D. C.

John Sharf, Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.

R. B. Stover, Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio

C. T. Townsend, National Canners Association, San Francisco, Calif.

#### Koch with Convention Group

A. L. Koch, of Bordo Products Co., Chicago, Ill., has been added to the personnel of the N.C.A. Convention Committee, it was announced this week by President Howard T. Cumming and Chairman Robert A. Friend. Other members of this Committee are: Wm. Kinnaird, Traverse City Canning Co., Traverse City, Mich.; George B. Morrill, Jr., Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Me.; and Harold F. Patterson, The Lyndonville Canning Co., Lyndonville, N. Y.

## MEETINGS

May 6—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., Sanitation Conference, Powers Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.

May 12—Association of State Secretaries, Spring Meeting, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

May 12—National Canners Association, Administrative Council Meeting, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

May 13-14—National Canners Association, Board of Directors Meeting, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

May 13-14—American Management Association, Production Conference, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

May 20-21—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., Grading School, New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

May 20-21—Ozark Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Goldman Hotel, Fort Smith, Ark.

June 2-4—Mayonnaise and Salad Dressing Manufacturers' Association, 5th Annual Convention, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

June 6-7—Michigan Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Park Place Hotel, Traverse City, Mich.

June 6-10—Institute of Food Technologists, 8th Annual Conference, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 14-15—Maine Canners Association, Annual Summer Meeting, Lakewood, Me.

June 17—National Pickle Packers Association, Mid-Year Meeting, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 20-26—National Association of Retail Grocers, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

July 12-14—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Mid-Year Meeting, The Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

August 8-12—Vegetable Growers of America, 40th Annual Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

September 20-22—American Meat Institute, Annual Convention, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, N. Y.

October 5-7—Industrial Packaging Engineers Association, 3rd Annual Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Exhibition, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

November 8-9—Wisconsin Canners Association, Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 15-16—Illinois Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Chicago, Ill.

November 15-17—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

November 18-19—Indiana Canners Association, Fall Convention, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

November 22-23—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Annual Convention, Hotel Savery, Des Moines, Iowa

November 30-December 1—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 34th Annual Convention, Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

December 1-3—Tri-State Packers Association, Fall Convention, Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, N. J.

December 10—Michigan Canners Association, Winter Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.

### Maine Summer Meeting

The annual summer meeting of the Maine Canners' Association is scheduled for Lakewood, Me., June 14 and 15, according to an announcement by F. Webster Browne, Secretary-Treasurer.

### ASSOCIATION BUILDING PROGRAM

(Concluded from page 185)

canning industry and vitally interested in and concerned with support of N.C.A. activities. Members of the subcommittee expressed themselves as greatly impressed with this manifestation by the two can companies of their acceptance of partnership with canners in support of activities of the Association. It was evident that the contribution is an expression of their feeling of the indispensability of research to the progress of the canning industry and of confidence in N.C.A. to perform that research. This attitude is historical, dates back to their original financial participation in the establishment of the Laboratories and present office building, and has been continuous in the form of regular contributions to the Laboratory program.

With this contribution of \$325,000, 65 percent of the goal assigned to suppliers has been realized. Contacts are being made with other suppliers and the Committee hopes that their contributions will be made in the near future and possibly prior to the May 13 meeting of the Board.

Membership payments and pledges on the special dues assessed for the Building Fund are also about 65 percent completed. The Committee feels that a moral obligation rests on the Association membership to make an equal effort towards early completion of their part of the program.

## PROCUREMENT

### March Deliveries to USDA

#### Total 2,422 Million Pounds

Deliveries of food and agricultural commodities purchased by the U. S. Department of Agriculture totaled 2,422 million pounds in March, 1948, on the basis of shipment and delivery reports received during the month, according to an USDA release of April 28.

Included in this total were 854,070 pounds of canned meat for the Army; 2,480 pounds of canned meats and 1,530 pounds of canned or dehydrated fish for domestic sales to individuals and corporations; 1,288,396 pounds of canned or dehydrated fish and 380,538 pounds of evaporated milk for delivery to foreign countries receiving food and agricultural products under U. S. Foreign Relief Program; 14,917,565 pounds of juice and juice powders, 2,754,840 pounds of canned vegetables, and 32,700 pounds of canned and dehydrated fish for transfer to Government agencies other than the Army, such as the Veterans Administration, National School Lunch Program, etc.; and 290,460 pounds of canned meats for delivery to cash-paying foreign governments.

### Invitations to Bid

★ QMC Offices—Quartermaster Corps, 111 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.; Chicago Quartermaster Purchasing Office, 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Western Branch, Chicago Quartermaster Purchasing Office, Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of a contract if the total value is \$10,000 or over.

The Army has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

CANNED CORN BEEF—100,000 pounds, in 404 x 404, 401 x 411, 603 x 600, 603 x 700, or 6-pound net weight cans. Bids due in Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-48-710 by May 6.

CANNED ASPARAGUS—99,859 dozen No. 10 and 435,206 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due at Oakland under serial No. QM-04-493-48-143 by May 24.

EVAPORATED MILK—319,968 cases of 14½-oz. cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-48-714 by May 11.

CANNED CITRUS JUICES—Deadline on bids under serial No. QM-11-183-48-649 has been extended by Chicago until May 4.



## PERSONNEL

### Willits Elected Director of Campbell Soup Company

Oliver G. Willits, vice president of Campbell Soup Company, was elected a director of that firm on April 27. During his 33½ years of association with Campbell Soup, Mr. Willits has filled important assignments in the agricultural and purchasing departments of their business. In 1943 he was appointed assistant to the president and a year later became a vice president.

Mr. Willits has been active in Association affairs and is currently a member of the Administrative Council and of the Finance, Legislative and Simplification of Containers Committees. He has acted for N.C.A. on tin and tin plate matters and has rendered many other valuable Association services.

During the war Mr. Willits was named by the Secretary of Agriculture to serve on the Government Advisory Committee on Dry Beans and Peas.

### PictSweet Personnel Changes

L. L. Brotherton, president of Pict-Sweet Foods, Inc., Mount Vernon, Wash., has announced the appointment of Bradley T. Jones, Seattle attorney, as secretary of the company. H. O. Malsbury, who preceded Mr. Jones as secretary-treasurer, will retain the office of treasurer.

Ken Brotnov, the company's sales representative in Washington State, has been appointed supervisor of sales for the State of Texas. Raymond A. Seyster of Fort Worth, was appointed salesman for that area.

### Jewett Named on Advisory Committee of Marketing Act

The appointment of Frank B. Jewett as a member of the National Advisory Committee under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 was announced on April 23 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He replaces Charles F. Kettering of Dayton, Ohio, who has relinquished his membership on the Committee because of the pressure of other business.

The functions of the National Advisory Committee are to consult with

the Secretary of Agriculture and other officials of the Department, to make recommendations relative to research and service work authorized by the Act, and to assist in obtaining the cooperation of producers, farm organizations, industry groups, and Federal and State agencies in the furtherance of research and service programs.

### Harlan Appointed by Dulany

Paul H. Harlan has been appointed sales representative of John H. Dulany and Son, Fruitland, Md., it is announced by Ralph O. Dulany, president. Mr. Harlan has had experience with both brokerage and canning firms over the past 18 years.

## FOREIGN TRADE

### Determinations by USDA of what Constitutes "Food Surplus" for Eligibility under Terms of ECA are now Being Studied

The extent to which the Secretary of Agriculture might declare quantities of canned foods to be "surplus agricultural commodities"—which the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration is directed by law to utilize in the European Recovery Program—is under study by the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture.

Section 112 of the Act requires the Administrator to utilize agricultural surpluses in accordance with the requirements of the participating countries, and to authorize their procurement in the United States except when the needed commodities are available in one participating country for transfer to another participating country, and if the Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture, "in consultation," determine that such procurement "would not create burdensome surpluses in the United States or seriously prejudice the position of domestic producers."

PMA now is studying the classes and kinds of agricultural surpluses produced in the United States, and on completion of these studies, the Secretary of Agriculture will declare the commodities and quantities he finds to be in surplus. N.C.A. stock and other statistics will be available for use by USDA in their determinations.

An announcement by Administrator Paul G. Hoffman, issued April 29, explains procurement procedures under the ERP. A portion of his statement dealing with the over-all program is quoted:

"First the governments of the participating countries will be asked to submit through the Organization for European Economic Cooperation over-all schedules of requirements, including those to be financed both with ECA funds and with their own dollar resources. These schedules will be reviewed carefully by the ECA and other

interested government agencies and revisions made where necessary to prevent undue impact upon our own economy and to make certain that ECA funds are conserved and spent only for those supplies which will contribute most to economic reconstruction and recovery.

"After the schedules of requirements have been approved and arrangements made for the issuance of necessary export licenses, the participating countries will be authorized to start procurement. The countries involved, either through their governments or private business firms will then be free to make such arrangements as they desire with private American exporters and manufacturers. American firms make their own contacts with European purchasers. While normal payments for legitimate services in connection with procurement are permitted, the ECA and other government agencies will seek to prevent foreign purchasers from paying unnecessary or exorbitant fees or commissions."

Of all the foodstuffs to be imported into the 16 participating countries of Europe under the European Recovery Program, less than one-fourth are to be procured in the United States, according to estimates submitted to Congress by the ECA. In explaining a proposed distribution of ECA financing, ECA stated:

"An attempt has been made to utilize ECA funds in such a way as to contribute most effectively to European recovery while imposing as small a burden as possible on U. S. Treasury funds, encouraging, so far as possible, the renewal of private investment in the participating countries, and putting the program of assistance on an orderly basis."

With ECA's illustrative program as a statement of budget needs, the House Committee on Appropriations is conducting hearings on the basis of which the ECA appropriations bill is to be reported.

To the extent that ECA funds will be spent for relief and recovery items in the participating countries, dollars will be available for procurement of a larger volume of goods. At the same time the participating countries will receive dollar credits which eventually will be spent in the United States for more relief and recovery items.

The following tabulation shows ECA's estimates of the quantities and

dollar value to be procured in the United States and from all sources. These estimates are based on current needs and availability, and are based further on a 15-month program costing \$6.8 billions.

The figures are to be regarded only as illustrative, and especially so inasmuch as Congress has authorized appropriations of only \$5.3 billions for a 12-month program.

Estimated Commodity Imports of the Participating Countries under an Illustrative 15-month European Recovery Program (April, 1948, through June, 1950)

Commodity	From the United States		From all sources	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	(In thousands of metric tons and in millions of dollars)			
All grains.....	10,561	948.9	23,800	2,401.7
Fats and oils.....	136	74.8	2,904	1,292.9
Oilcake and meal.....	246	22.1	3,429	302.8
Sugar.....	236	36.6	4,583	532.5
Meat.....	56	14.8	2,350	626.3
Dairy products.....		241.2		407.8
Canned milk.....	240		318	
Dried milk.....	187		218	
Cheese.....	130		335	
Eggs.....	42	26.7	319	180.3
Dried fruits.....	153	33.6	612	310.2
Rice.....	31	7.2	1,064	198.5
Coffee.....	232	118.3	460	231.7
Fish.....	57	51.8	1,293	351.7
Other foods.....		84.6		972.0
Pulses.....	249		729	
Fresh fruit.....	363		3,494	
Cocoa beans.....	00		330	
Tea.....	00		294	
Total.....		1,660.6		7,808.4

## PUBLICITY

### Canned Foods Rated High in Survey of Comparative Cost and Nutritive Values Published in Dietetics Magazine

"Canned foods in general provide not only the most food per dollar of cost, but also offer the best nutritional values from an economic standpoint."

The above quotation is the concluding statement of an article featured in the April issue of the *Journal of the American Dietetic Association* which presents a study of the "Comparative Cost and Availability of Canned, Glassed, Frozen, and Fresh Fruits and Vegetables" made by Willard A. Krehl and George R. Cowgill of the Yale Nutrition Laboratory, Department of Physiological Chemistry, Yale University School of Medicine. Prof. Cowgill is a member of the Food and Nutrition Board of National Research Council and of numerous scientific societies. He is known to canners for his work in the conduct of physiological studies which were part of the wartime tin conservation program, participated in by the National Canners Association and under the direction of the National Research Council. Dr. Krehl has been his as-

sociate in many scientific research projects.

The authors introduce the report of their study which was supported by a grant from the Can Manufacturers Institute, Inc., with the following statement:

"The canning industry has long recognized the importance of preserving the many nutritive qualities of its products and has been instrumental in conducting extensive research both in evaluating nutrient losses due to canning and improving canning techniques which keep these losses at a minimum. However, little information is at hand concerning comparative cost and availability to the consumer of canned, glassed, frozen and fresh fruits and vegetables. It is readily evident that the economic aspect of this question is worth considering since no amount of nutritional merit in a food can be of great practical significance if the food has only a limited availability or if its price is comparatively high. The present study was conducted for the purpose of making a systematic and controlled in-

vestigation of the factors of availability and cost for the most common foods packed in cans, packed in glass, fresh, and frozen."

The article goes on to describe the methods and investigative procedure of the nation-wide survey which covered a period of one year and involved the collaboration of the following 19 schools of home economics:

Oregon State College, Corvallis; University of California, Berkeley; Southern Branch, University of California, Los Angeles; Utah State Agricultural College, Logan; Texas State College for Women, Denton; Kansas State College, Manhattan; Iowa State College, Ames; University of Minnesota, St. Paul; University of Wisconsin, Madison; University of Chicago, Illinois; Wayne University, Detroit, Mich.; Ohio State University, Columbus; University of Kentucky, Lexington; University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa; University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Massachusetts State College, Amherst; Cornell University College of Home Economics, Ithaca, N. Y.; Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and University of Maryland, College Park.

The foods considered were: asparagus, string beans, lima beans, whole beets, whole corn kernels, peas, spinach, tomatoes, peaches (halves), pineapple, pears (halves), and grapefruit juice.

The article presents graphs and tables illustrating the findings of the investigation and the summary states that "In general, canned foods were the most economical and showed the highest availability percentage, regardless of the size of the city or geographic location."

Many of the findings of the study paralleled those disclosed by the Association's survey of retail market prices conducted last October and made the subject of a series of press releases, and public addresses and articles by N.C.A. officers and staff members.

### Canned Foods in Canapes

Use of a number of canned products is recommended in the preparation of canapes featured in the May issue of *Parents* magazine. The article, entitled, "Easy to Make Canapes . . . for Young Matrons," presents four suggestions that can be prepared quickly and easily, using pantry shelf supplies. The ideas offered include canapes made from canned salmon and canned chicken; from canned lobster, cocktail franks and liver pate; from shrimp spread, anchovies and deviled meat; and from canned sardines, caviar and chili sauce.

## SURPLUS FOOD PROMOTION

### USDA Program to Push Sales of Abundant Foods at Retail Outlets

The Department of Agriculture has developed a program which enlists the cooperation of retail foodstores in a new consumer conservation program, the purpose of which is to help consumers participate in a program intended to satisfy the food requirements in our foreign policy and at the same time reduce the inflationary pressure under food commodities within the United States.

Under this program retail foodstores will help to promote the consumption of plentiful foods to take the place of those in scarce supply, and the distribution of the new menu and recipe book, "Money-Saving Main Dishes." The booklet has been prepared by USDA to help consumers find practical ways to participate in the conservation program.

In promoting the consumption of seasonally abundant food, merchandising of these commodities will be accelerated through the use of an official symbol in store advertising and displays, authorized by the Department. It will identify for consumers, at the point of purchase, those nutritional foods which are relatively abundant. This symbol is intended to assist the housewife to spend her food dollar more economically, and will tend to relieve the price pressure on foods in short supply, USDA states.

The symbol will be used as a supplementary aid in merchandising those foods designated as plentiful in weekly and monthly lists to be prepared and distributed by the Food Distribution Programs Branch, Production and Marketing Administration. Foods are selected for these lists on the basis of (1) non-luxury items generally consumed by a large proportion of the population, (2) general availability over large areas, and (3) items which might spoil in appreciable quantities unless consumption were stimulated.

The list of plentiful foods for May, 1948, includes among others, the following food commodities:

**Canned items**—Citrus juices (oranges, grapefruit, and blended), grapefruit segments, peas (lower grades), pumpkin, sweetpotatoes, and tomato products (juice, catsup, paste, and puree).

**Other items**—Citrus fruits (oranges, grapefruit, and lemons), cabbage, Irish potatoes, dried fruits (prunes, raisins, peaches, and figs), fruit spreads, honey, peanut butter, fresh and frozen fish, and chickens.

## STATISTICS

### California Sardine Industry Production for 5-Year Period

The pack of canned sardines in California during the 1947-48 season totaled 1,487,320 cases of ovals or equivalent, compared with 2,719,638 in 1946-47, according to the California

Sardine Products Institute. The following table shows the production of the industry during the past 5 years, by districts and by types of operation for each district:

Year and district	Plants operating Number	Sardine catch Tons	Oil output Gallons	Meal output Tons	Canned pack Cases
<b>1943-44</b>					
Northern Dist.....	34	126,132	5,018,816	20,064	425,487
Central Dist.....	22	212,347	6,578,371	32,835	1,562,541
Southern Dist.....	17	135,007	2,185,179	20,608	1,161,750
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>473,486</b>	<b>13,782,366</b>	<b>73,507</b>	<b>3,149,778</b>
<b>1944-45</b>					
Northern Dist.....	34	136,337	5,616,063	22,258	458,345
Central Dist.....	23	234,613	8,305,401	34,920	1,659,053
Southern Dist.....	18	177,465	3,781,148	26,795	1,539,059
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>548,415</b>	<b>17,702,612</b>	<b>83,973</b>	<b>3,656,457</b>
<b>1945-46</b>					
Northern Dist.....	38	83,483	3,581,808	12,765	456,001
Central Dist.....	25	142,282	4,805,560	20,267	1,220,579
Southern Dist.....	23	170,325	2,846,216	23,481	2,094,413
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>396,090</b>	<b>11,233,584</b>	<b>56,513</b>	<b>3,770,993</b>
<b>1946-47 *</b>					
Northern Dist.....	43	2,846	65,002	519	7,226
Central Dist.....	36	26,818	755,674	3,893	243,492
Southern Dist.....	22	198,052	3,394,193	26,785	2,468,920
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>227,716</b>	<b>4,154,869</b>	<b>31,197</b>	<b>2,719,638</b>
<b>1947-48 *</b>					
Northern Dist.....	45	383	4,440	37	5,793
Central Dist.....	41	14,492	260,375	1,756	222,867
Southern Dist.....	23	91,517	1,458,983	11,762	1,258,660
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>106,362</b>	<b>1,723,798</b>	<b>13,555</b>	<b>1,487,320</b>

\* During the 1946-1947 season, 26 plants in the Northern District and 6 plants in the Central District did not receive sardines; during the 1947-1948 season, 39 plants in the Northern District and 19 plants in the Central District did not receive sardines. During the 1947-1948 season, 3,845 additional tons were taken in the Southern District for pet food.

### Supplies of Canned Green and Wax Beans

Stocks of canned green and wax beans in canner and distributor hands on March 1, 1948, totaled 6.3 million cases or about one-third less than stocks a year earlier, which totaled 9.3 million cases. March 1 stocks in canner and distributor hands for the past three years are shown below:

	Mar. 1, 1946	Mar. 1, 1947	Mar. 1, 1948
—Thousand cases—basis 24 1/2" e—			
Canner stocks.....	2,252	3,441	2,807
Distributor stocks..	4,361	5,886	3,454
Combined stocks...	6,613	9,327	6,261

Shipments by canners and distributors from July 1, 1947, to March 1, 1948, have totaled about 12.0 million cases. These shipments include small quantities exported and a large part of the government purchases, which are estimated to total about 0.6 million cases. Shipments to domestic trade channels have totaled 11.5 mil-

lion cases during this period. This compares with domestic shipments during the corresponding eight month period of 11.0 million last season and 11.8 million in the 1945-46 season.

Shipments out of canners' hands during March, 1948, totaled 0.8 million cases, basis 24 1/2", compared with 0.7 million during March, 1947.

A summary of information on acreage, yield, production, grower prices and canned and frozen pack is presented in tables the Division issued to green and wax bean canners last week.

### Sweetpotato Pack for 1947

The 1947 pack of canned sweetpotatoes totaled 1,380,830 actual cases or approximately 45 percent of the previous record pack in 1946 of 3,085,012 cases according to the Association's Division of Statistics.

The 1947 pack of sweetpotatoes by states, can size, and style of pack is shown on the opposite page:



1946 and 1947 Sweetpotato Pack

State	1946	1947
	Actual cases	
Maryland, Virginia and New Jersey.....	1,089,983	754,513
Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.....	1,267,033	574,352
Other States.....	727,990	51,965
Total.....	3,085,012	1,380,830

1947 Pack by Container Size and Style of Pack

Size	Solid	Syrup	Vacuum
	Actual cases		
No. 2.....	108,788		
No. 2½.....	18,948	283,523	
No. 10.....	7,176	97,074	
No. 3 vacuum.....	15,913	307,442	510,272
Miscellaneous.....		31,699	
Total.....	42,032	828,526	510,272

## APR. 1 DISTRIBUTOR STOCKS

Figure on 14 Canned Foods Down 3% from March 1 and 12% Less than Total Year Ago

Wholesale distributor stocks, including stocks in warehouses of retail food chains, of 14 principal canned food commodities (Table 1) totaled 49 million cases on April 1, according to an announcement made April 30 by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. April 1 stocks were down 3 percent from the 50 million cases on March 1, and were off 12 percent from the 55 million on April 1, 1947. The April 1, 1943-45 average was 40 million cases.

Stocks of four principal vegetables (green and wax beans, corn, peas, and tomatoes) totaled 26 million cases on April 1, 1948, off 14 percent from a year ago. Wholesalers' holdings of five fruits (apricots, mixed fruits, peaches, pears, and pineapple) increased 22 percent—from slightly less than 10 to almost 12 million cases—over the same period, while stocks of five juices (tomato, grapefruit, orange, citrus blends, and pineapple) decreased 30 percent—from 15 to 11 millions.

Wholesale and packer combined shipments and stocks for 11 of the 14 principal canned food commodities are shown in Table 3. March, 1948, combined shipments of seven of the 11 commodities were off from March a year ago, and two were up approximately 75 thousand cases. Shipments of peas and pineapple, however, increased 994 and 235 thousand cases, respectively, from last year.

Data presented in the tables following on wholesale stocks are based upon reports submitted to the Bureau of the Census by warehouses of retail food chains and by a sample of food wholesalers.

Table 1. Fourteen Canned Food Commodities

## STOCKS OF WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS (INCLUDING WAREHOUSES OF RETAIL FOOD CHAINS)

Commodity	Apr. 1, 1948 <sup>1</sup>	Mar. 1, 1948 <sup>2</sup>	Feb. 1, 1948	Apr. 1, 1947	Apr. 1, 1943-1945
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
FOUR VEGETABLES:	26,063	27,689	28,062	30,103	23,101
Beans, green and wax.....	3,172	3,461	3,571	5,003	4,067
Corn.....	7,964	8,474	8,568	8,256	7,215
Peas.....	8,022	8,950	8,801	11,712	5,209
Tomatoes.....	6,305	6,795	7,122	5,132	6,010
FIVE FRUITS:	11,804	12,027	12,387	9,674	5,434
Apricots.....	1,479	1,555	1,658	2,325	536
Mixed fruits <sup>3</sup> .....	2,344	2,325	2,331	1,126	886
Peaches.....	5,810	6,064	6,297	4,918	2,140
Pears.....	1,408	1,439	1,433	938	804
Pineapple.....	763	644	668	367	1,068
FIVE JUICES:	10,094	10,540	9,442	15,155	11,836
Tomato <sup>4</sup> .....	4,190	4,400	4,398	7,949	5,097
Grapefruit.....	2,273	2,166	1,883	3,296	4,958
Orange.....	2,580	2,438	1,889	2,419	1,294
Blended citrus.....	1,131	1,064	806	1,249	487
Pineapple.....	520	472	466	242	
Total.....	48,561	50,256	49,891	54,932	40,371

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised. <sup>3</sup> Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, mixed fruits (except citrus). <sup>4</sup> Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

Table 2. Fourteen Canned Food Commodities

## STOCKS OF WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS (INCLUDING WAREHOUSES OF RETAIL FOOD CHAINS)

Commodity	—April 1, 1948 <sup>1</sup> — Smaller than No. 10 1,000 cases	No. 10 and larger 1,000 cases	—March 1, 1948 <sup>2</sup> — Smaller than No. 10 1,000 cases	No. 10 and larger 1,000 cases
FOUR VEGETABLES:	23,825	2,538	25,054	2,635
Beans, green and wax.....	2,617	555	2,907	554
Corn.....	7,550	414	8,025	449
Peas.....	8,036	586	8,332	627
Tomatoes.....	5,322	983	5,790	1,005
FIVE FRUITS:	9,790	2,014	9,996	2,031
Apricots.....	1,040	439	1,120	435
Mixed fruits <sup>3</sup> .....	2,168	176	2,151	174
Peaches.....	4,794	1,046	4,906	1,008
Pears.....	1,205	203	1,249	190
Pineapple.....	613	180	610	134
FIVE JUICES:	10,156	538	9,974	566
Tomato <sup>4</sup> .....	3,817	373	3,995	405
Grapefruit.....	2,207	66	2,110	56
Orange.....	2,521	59	2,367	71
Blended citrus.....	1,110	21	1,045	19
Pineapple.....	501	19	457	15
Total.....	43,471	5,090	45,024	5,232

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised. <sup>3</sup> Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits (except citrus). <sup>4</sup> Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

Table 3. Eleven Canned Food Commodities

## COMBINED WHOLESALE AND PACKER STOCKS AND COMBINED SHIPMENTS

Commodity	Wholesale and packer combined stocks				Wholesale and packer combined shipments March	
	April 1, 1948 <sup>1</sup>	1947	March 1, 1948 <sup>2</sup>	1947	1948	1947
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
Beans, green and wax.....	5,053	7,647	6,126	8,770	1,073	1,123
Corn.....	11,731	12,118	13,736	14,489	2,005	2,371
Peas.....	20,464	18,263	22,813	19,618	2,349	1,355
Tomatoes.....	11,380	6,667	12,571	7,777	1,182	1,110
Apricots.....	2,059	2,981	2,672	3,259	13	278
Mixed fruits <sup>3</sup> .....	3,333	1,732	3,618	2,092	285	360
Peaches.....	9,982	6,791	10,138	8,145	156	1,354
Pears.....	2,924	1,807	3,245	2,323	321	458
Pineapple.....	1,608	1,534	2,106	1,763	874	639
Pineapple juice.....	1,170	909	1,549	1,239	662	587
Tomato juice <sup>4</sup> .....	12,676	14,826	13,695	16,000	1,019	1,174
Total.....	82,989	75,335	92,359	85,475	9,939	10,807

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Revised. <sup>3</sup> Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits (except citrus). <sup>4</sup> Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice. Source—Pineapple juice and pineapple—Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii (Hawaiian pack only); 1948 packer stocks of other fruits and vegetables—Canners League of California, Northwest Canners Association, and National Canners Association.

### Sauerkraut Pack and Stocks

April 1, 1948, stocks of canned sauerkraut in canners' hands totaled 835,839 actual cases, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This compares with December 1, 1947, stocks of 946,345 cases and April 1, 1947, stocks of 1,564,918 cases.

The pack of canned sauerkraut for the four-month period, December, 1947, to March, 1948, amounted to 1,287,534 cases and shipments during this period totaled 1,398,040 cases. The above figures refer to sauerkraut packed in hermetically sealed containers and sterilized by heat.

A summary of information on canned and bulk sauerkraut is shown below:

#### Sauerkraut Pack, Stocks, and Shipments

	1946-47	1947-48
	—Actual cases—	
Apr. 1 canner stocks.....	1,564,918	835,839
Pack Dec. 1 to Apr. 1.....	2,146,425	1,287,534
Shipments Dec. 1 to Apr. 1..	1,157,259	1,398,040

#### Cut and Stocks of Bulk Sauerkraut

Area	Cut—		Quantity shipped as bulk—
	Dec. 1 to Apr. 1	Bulk to Apr. 1	Dec. 1 to Apr. 1
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
New York.....	(a)	16,460	9,612
Ohio, Mich. and Ind.	(a)	13,865	1,248
Wisconsin.....	(a)	6,511	3,598
Other States.....	(a)	5,075	2,976
Total U. S.....	25,903	41,911	17,434

a Not shown to prevent disclosure of individual figures.

### Cranberry Sauce Pack

The following table, as compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, compares the 1947-48 and 1946-47 packs of cranberries and cranberry sauce by can sizes.

Size	Number per case	1946-47 Cases	1947-48 Cases
No. 300.....	24	5,695,765	3,714,830
No. 10.....	6	235,619	106,326
Misc. tin.....	..	97,997	.....
Misc. glass.....	..	282,880	185,992
Total....		6,312,261	4,007,348

### Canners' Fruit and Vegetable Stocks and Shipments

The following tables, compiled from recent reports issued by the N.C.A.'s Division of Statistics, compare canner stocks and shipments of canned green and wax beans, peas, tomato catsup and chili sauce. Complete reports on these canned foods have been mailed

by the Association to all canners packing these items.

Figures used in the compilation of tomato catsup and chili sauce stocks for the State of California were obtained from the Canners League of California.

The tables shown below present canners' stocks and shipments for the products shown:

#### Tomato Catsup Stocks and Shipments (Shown in actual cases)

	Stocks		Shipments
	Jan. 1, 1948	Apr. 1, 1948	Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, 1948
Glass bottles:			
8 1/2.....	(a)	(a)	(a)
14Z.....	8,210,181	5,417,439	2,792,742
No. 10 tin.....	965,914	672,255	293,659
Misc. tin and glass.....	50,590	36,782	13,808
Total....	9,226,685	6,126,476	3,100,209

\* Included under Miscellaneous Tin and Glass.

#### Chili Sauce Stocks and Shipments (Shown in actual cases)

	Stocks		Shipments
	Jan. 1, 1948	Apr. 1, 1948	Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, 1948
12Z glass.....	1,978,185	1,339,011	639,174
No. 10 tin.....	105,009	61,455	43,554
Misc. tin and glass.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....	2,083,194	1,400,466	682,728

#### Green and Wax Beans Stocks and Shipments

	1946-47	1947-48
	(Cases—basis 24/2's)	
Total stocks, Apr. 1.....	2,763,000	2,002,000
Shipments during Mar....	678,000	805,000
Shipments, July 1 to Apr. 1.....	15,900,000	12,542,000

#### Canned Pea Stocks and Shipments

	1946-47	1947-48
	(Cases—basis 24/2's)	
Canner stocks, Apr. 1....	6,724,000	11,528,000
Shipments during Mar....	937,000	1,993,000
Shipments, June 1 to Apr. 1.....	34,232,000	26,267,000

### 1947 White Potato Pack

The 1947 pack of canned white potatoes totaled 882,566 actual cases, compared with 591,411 cases in 1946, basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics.

The 1947 pack by can size and area is shown below:

#### 1947 White Potato Pack

Area	Misc. tin		
	24/2	6/10 and glass	Total
East <sup>1</sup> .....	304,196	41,584	98,175
West <sup>2</sup> .....	410,820	15,791	12,000
Total....	715,016	57,375	110,175

<sup>1</sup> Maine, N. Y., Md., Va., Ala., Ga., Fla., Ky., and Miss. <sup>2</sup> Calif., Ore., Ind., Wis., Tex., Ark., and Kans.

### Canned Baby Food Statistics

Details of the canned baby food supply, stock and shipment situation, as reported by the Association's Division of Statistics, are presented in the following table:

#### Baby Food Supply, Stocks and Shipments

	1947*	1948
	(Thousands of dozens)	
Canner stocks, Jan. 1.....	61,613	49,687
Pack, Jan. through Mar....	18,258	25,285
Supply.....	79,871	74,972
Canner stocks, Apr. 1.....	58,741	42,679
Canner shipments, Mar....	8,778	9,174
Canner shipments, Jan. through Mar.....	21,130	32,293

\* January-March pack and April 1 stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

### USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended April 24, totaled 273 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This was an 8 percent increase over the 253 million pounds last week, but 10 percent below the 302 million pounds last year.

### Meat Inspection Regulations

The *Federal Register* of April 27 publishes a notice of proposed amendments to regulations relating to Federal meat inspection, issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

### U. S. Standards for Cauliflower

The *Federal Register* of April 27 publishes United States standards for cauliflower issued by the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

### NROG Changes Address

The Central Division of National Retailer-Owned Grocers, Inc., announces it will be located in new offices in the Mercantile Exchange Bldg., 808 W. Washington St., Chicago 6, Ill., effective May 1.

### Corn Canners New Address

The Corn Canners Service Bureau has announced that effective May 1, its address is changed to P. O. Box 1229, Madison, Wis. The new office is located at 20 North Carroll Street.



## SUPPLIES

### Tin Production Expected to Equal Consumption in 1950

The International Tin Study Group forecast last week that in 1950 production of tin in ore will equal the world's potential consumption.

Delegates of 73 nations interested in the production and consumption of tin attended the second meeting of the Tin Study Group, held April 19-22 in Washington. Following the meeting, the Group announced:

"The Group estimated the world mine production of tin at 150,000 long tons for 1948, 170,000 long tons for 1949, and 200,000 long tons for 1950. These figures were smaller than those estimated (namely, 163,000 tons for 1948, and 201,000 tons for 1949) at the 1947 Group Meeting. These reduced estimates reflected the difficulties faced in rehabilitating the Far Eastern tin mines, and some reduction in the tonnage estimated from other sources.

"The potential industrial consumption of tin (if tin were freely available, and if restrictions on the use of tin were removed) was estimated at 190,000 tons for 1948, 1949, and 1950.

"It was agreed to recommend to member governments the setting up of a working party to examine the appropriateness and practicability of framing an intergovernmental agreement on tin, conforming to the general spirit and the principles of the Charter of the International Trade Organization."

## CONGRESS

### Oriental Fruitfly Control

Dr. Charles G. Woodbury, formerly director of the N.C.A. Raw Products Division and now a consultant to the Division, testified on April 26 before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations in support of increased appropriations for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for the control of the Oriental fruitfly.

### D. C. Income and License Tax

Congress this week approved and sent to the President, S. 2409, amending the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947.

As passed by the House on April 26, the bill provides that businesses which sell to District buyers but which do

not have offices, warehouses or agents with offices in the District shall be exempt from the franchise and license taxes levied by the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act. The House adopted an amendment providing that businesses which maintain an office or an agent in the District for the sole purpose of doing business with the Government shall not be subject to the franchise tax on sales made to the Government when the property is delivered from places outside the District. The Senate concurred in the House amendment on April 28.

### Seizure Bill

The Miller bill (H. R. 4071) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic law to permit the seizure of contaminated foods after they have come to rest following movement in interstate commerce was reported favorably to the Senate on April 29 by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

### Farm Placement Appropriations

In passing a supplemental Federal Security Agency appropriation bill on April 29, the House of Representatives proposes a consolidation of the United States Employment Service and the unemployment compensation activities of the Bureau of Employment Security. The proposed consolidation, to be effective July 1, would move USES from the Department of Labor to the Federal Security Agency, where it would be combined with the FSA Bureau of Employment Security in a new independent bureau outside the Social Security Administration. Budget estimates submitted for the two agencies totaled \$145,650,000 for grants to the States and \$6,398,671 for Federal administration. As passed by the House, the consolidated agency would be given \$123,000,000 for grants to the States and \$5,312,000 for Federal administration for the combined activities.

Although the House reduced the total amount of funds for grants to States by \$22,650,000, the Appropriations Committee stated, in reporting the measure, that "the farm placement service activities conducted by the States are financed from this appropriation and in view of the need for continued high food production, the committee expects that this activity will be maintained at a high level of effectiveness in the States." The budget estimate submitted for farm placement activities of the State employment services is \$4,000,000.

Likewise, the Appropriations Committee stated that it "has specifically

allowed the full amount of \$495,000 for the Federal end of the farm placement activity in view of the need for continued high food production and the consequent necessity for every effort practicable to assure an adequate supply of farm labor." This sum is part of the \$6,398,671 approved by the House for Federal administration of the proposed consolidated Bureau of Employment Security.

### Surplus Canned Sweetpotatoes

The House on April 29 adopted a Conference Committee report on H. R. 6055, the First Deficiency Appropriations bill, which grants the Army \$143,000,000 for the purchase of surplus canned sweetpotatoes. The Senate was expected to adopt the conference report at yesterday afternoon's session.

## LABELING

### Canners Urged to Submit Label Samples for Comment

Since the Atlantic City Convention, Happer Payne, Director of the Labeling Division, as directed by the Labeling Committee, has spent several weeks in the field in contact with canners, distributors, and with label manufacturers and their salesmen. Mr. Payne's forthcoming report to the Labeling Committee will include the following:

"During these field trips more distributors than canners have been seen because the distributors are more readily reached at this time of year. These visits demonstrate that when the opportunity is provided for a canner and distributor to consider the application of the Labeling Committee's recommendations to his own labels, in most instances the common sense value of the recommendations becomes apparent. Slightly better than 50 percent of the canners and distributors who were visited are now using the recommended labeling or definitely committed themselves to do so when they place their next label reorders. Another 18 percent probably will do so. About a fourth were non-committal with the likelihood that some, perhaps many of them, will amend their present labels. Only four were completely negative."

The report will continue:

"Because it is physically impossible to make personal visits to all canners and distributors, it is recommended that canners send samples of their labels to the N.C.A. Labeling Division for comment and suggestion as to the application of the label recommenda-

tions to their own brands. When this is done the canner is in a position to visualize and understand the recommended labeling, as applied to his own brands and packs, and in consequence, he can make a more intelligent decision as to whether he wishes to use it."

The Labeling Division is prepared to make comments promptly. As a matter of fact, a considerable number of canners have already sent samples of their labels for such comment.

#### PROCESSING EXEMPTIONS

(Continued from page 185)

of administrative veto," Mr. Austern said. Mr. Austern described some of the canning industry's difficulties during the first ten years of operation of the wage and hour law, and pointed out that although the original statute recognized that most field crops and fishery products must be processed soon after delivery to the cannery, changing administrative interpretations had imposed hardships and inequities on some canning and warehousing operations.

The Ball bill, S. 2386, would provide seasonal exemptions on the basis of the activity in which a particular establishment is engaged, rather than on the basis of what functions each employee performs, as the law now provides. "The proposed changes in Section 7 would tend to obviate the possibility of there again being many of the dictionary difficulties which beset the administration of this Act in the earlier years—when it was suggested that maintenance workers were not part of canning production, when those who moved goods from a cannery to a temporary storage place were said not to be engaged in work necessary to canning and like questions," Mr. Austern stated. "We think these minor changes are distinct improvements."

Mr. Austern criticized "attempted distinctions between 'off-shore' and 'on-shore' (fishery) operations which the Administrator now proposes be written into the Act." Mr. Austern asked, "What is accomplished by having the fishermen afloat free to work the hours necessary to secure the catch if the hours of those who are to process it ashore are to be restricted?"

#### Proposal to Amend

It was proposed that the wage-hour law be amended by the addition of a requirement that the Administrator might issue regulations and orders only after public hearings, and that he would be required to base orders on substantial evidence of record at the

hearing and be further required to publish findings of fact on which each order is based.

Mr. Austern also recommended that the Ball bill should amend the Walsh-Healey Act, as follows:

"Section 1(c) of the Walsh-Healey Act, as amended, is further amended by adding the following: 'Provided further, That the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any employees during the period such employees are exempt under Sections 7(b)(3), 7(c), 13(a)(5) and 13(a)(10) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended.'"

"No problem has created more confusion for the canning industry and for Government procurement agencies than the dual application of these two statutes," Mr. Austern declared. "Preferably, one would recommend the complete repeal of the Walsh-Healey Act insofar as it applies to these commodities. But since this would open wider areas of discussion, we are limiting our suggestion to the single factor of the 8-hour day."

The CIO, on April 26, recommended extension of wage and hour coverage

to canning plant employees within the area of production and to fish processing employees. The CIO urged the elimination of Section 13(a)(10), and opposed provisions of the Ball bill which would extend exemptions to all employees in an establishment with a seasonal exemption.

The CIO International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's union supported the CIO's request for a 75 cent minimum statutory wage, and asked for elimination of the "on-shore" exemption of Section 13(a)(5).

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce urged that Congress proceed with caution when considering an increase in the statutory minimum wage, and particularly to study its effect on new and small business. The Chamber's representative also proposed that if the wage and hour law is to be retained, Congress should eliminate "overlapping and duplication, by providing that the Walsh-Healey Act shall not apply to employees or establishments already covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act."

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